

B. F. TAYLOR,
Stradore.

Lighters and Steam Launches
Supplied.

ILIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.

Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS CO.,
LIMITED, LONDON.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Managers.

NEW SERIES No. 1825. 日三月三日七十二精光

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

六拜禮

號十一月五英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,310,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO KOBE
NAGASAKI LONDON
LYONS NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU
BOMBAY SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN NEWCHWANG
LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.
HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
" " " " 6 " 4 "
" " " " 3 " 3 "
" " TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1901. [11]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. C. Ewens, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. T. Lauts, Esq.
Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%
Hongkong, 20th December, 1899. [18]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$3,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRTORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. SHEWAN, Esq., Chairman.
The Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Deputy Chairman.
A. Haupt, Esq.

D. M. Moses, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq.
R. L. Richardson, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
H. Schubart, Esq. Paul Witkowski, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGER: Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1901. [19]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER
CENT per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1900. [10]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:
CANTON PEKING
CHIEFOO PENANG
CHINKIANG SINGAPORE
CHUNKING TIENTSIN
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities,
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

2% per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months

4% " " 6 " "

5% " " 12 " "

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [14]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS £800,000

RESERVE FUND £525,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

6% " 3% "

7% " 2% "

T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1900. [35]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

35.00 Cask of 375 lbs. Net of Factory.

\$3.00 Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1900. [10]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(to)

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS
MARSEILLES Canton, C. F. Lockstone, R. N. R. About 18th May ... Freight or Passage.
and LONDON and LONDON

SHANGHAI Parramatta, R. T. Denny, R. N. R. About 24th May ... Freight or Passage.

MARSEILLES Bengal Noon, 25th May ... Freight or Passage.
and LONDON

SHIJI JAPAN Jami G. W. Gordon, R. N. R. About 31st May ... Freight or Passage.

(See Special Advertisement).

For further particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1901. [15]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON;
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 29th May.

HAMBURG, Hamburg-Amerika Linie THURSDAY, 13th June.

SACHSEN THURSDAY, 27th June.

KIATSUCHOU, Hamburg-Amerika Linie THURSDAY, 11th July.

BAVARIA THURSDAY, 25th July.

STUTTGART THURSDAY, 8th August.

KONIG ALBERT THURSDAY, 22nd August.

PRINZESS IRENE THURSDAY, 5th September.

PRINZ HEINRICH THURSDAY, 19th September.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 2nd October.

HAMBURG, Hamburg-Amerika Linie WEDNESDAY, 16th October.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 30th October.

KIATSUCHOU, Hamburg-Amerika Linie WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

BAVARIA WEDNESDAY, 27th November.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, Cargo and

Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, and Parcels

will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipt will be signed for less than \$2.50

and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 1st May, 1901. [22]

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1901. [22]

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [16]

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1901. [26]

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1901. [200]

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1901. [200]

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Hongkong, 13th February, 1901. [200]

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MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1901. [200]

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

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To-day's
Advertisements.

NOTICE.

£45,000 to lend upon First
Class Mortgage Security in
large or small Amounts.

Apply—
J. J. FRANCIS,
4, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1901.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS
IN THE FAR EAST.

OUR NEW FACTORY, facing
the sea at the Praya Reclamation,
is constructed with every attention
to the best principles that sanitary
science can suggest.

A perfect System of Filtration is
employed guaranteeing Absolute purity.

The Machinery used is of the Latest
Type.

A STAFF OF ENGLISH EXPERTS
attends to every detail of the Manu-
facture.

The Waters produced are of the
highest class and excellence; as testi-
fied to by the best English makers.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and
AMERICAN PORTS).

T HE Steamship.

"BENGAL,"

Captain S. Burcham, carrying His Majesty's
Mail, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 25th May,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;
other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
via Bombay without Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1901.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A PAMPHLET
ON
SOME SERIOUS LOCAL PROBLEMS
AND
A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR DEALING
WITH THEM.
BEING A LECTURE DELIVERED
BEFORE
THE ODD VOLUMES SOCIETY
BY
MR. H. E. POLLOCK,
Barrister-at-Law.

To be obtained at the OFFICE of this Paper.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1901.

NOW READY.

AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
RECEPTION OF H.M.S. "TERRIBLE"
IN
HONG KONG.
FESTIVITIES
THERE CONNECTED
WITH THE
WOODCUT OF THE "TERRIBLE."

To be obtained at the OFFICE of this Paper.
PRICE 30 CENTS.

As only a limited number have been printed,
interested purchasers should send their Order
early, for the issue of this interesting souvenir
will soon be exhausted.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1901.

Intimation.

and commerce, that wise counsels will
prevail and that the "benevolent assimila-
tion" about which so much has been heard,
will now emerge from the chrysalis of precept,
and come forth in the form of beneficent
and sound common sense.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SIR ALFRED MILNER.

LONDON, May 9th.

Sir Alfred Milner, in a speech at Cape-
town, said that no change and no weakening
of the imperial policy in South Africa was
possible, and that he was convinced of the
permanence of the settlement which would
be arrived at. He left South Africa easier
in mind than would have been possible two
months ago.

THE CHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for
the Chester Cup—

David Garrick.
Lady Penzance.
Stocade.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO
AUSTRALIA.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and
York, have opened the Federal Parliament
in the presence of 12,000 spectators. A
message from His Majesty King Edward, was
read at the ceremony.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Commandants Botha and Viljoen have
joined forces, and are occupying Carolina;

LATER.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Several reports state that the French house
of Messrs. Rothschilds will issue a new
Russian loan of fourteen hundred million
francs.

SHANGHAI RACES—SPRING
MEETING.

SHANGHAI, May 9th.

NIL DESPERANDUM CUP (WALERS).
Mr. Bruce Roberson's Mother Superior 1
Mr. Jollisken's Darling 2
Mr. Hopeful's La Plata 3
Time: 2.6 1/2.

[The above results are published with the
kind permission of the Hongkong Jockey
Club.]

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says—

On the 11th at 12 p.m., the barometer has
risen in S. China. The depression in the North
has probably reached S.E. Japan, and pressure
is highest over the E. coast of China. Gradients
sign for N.E. winds in S. China. Forecast—
Moderate N.E. winds; shower.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A GOOD shorthand reporter is wanted, vide
advertisement appearing elsewhere.

H.M.S. Centurion has come out of dock and
proceeds north to join the fleet to-day.

THE steamer Glengyle, Captain Temperley
Darke, and the steamer Haiching have been
chartered by the Government as transports;
Both steamers are being fitted up for the
purpose.

NOTICE.

Our Special Edition is now on sale and may
be obtained on application. Price 50 cents.
Intending purchasers are advised to order
early. See advertisement appearing elsewhere.

ON Thursday night last the steamer Fatshan,
Capt. Lossius, on the Hongkong-Canton run,
picked up two Chinese from a small junk
which had capsized during a squall, between
Beddingfield Point and Tiger Island. They
were landed at Hongkong on the arrival of the
Fatshan.

THE motor-car, which is now being made in
for the King, will be the finest *volute de luxe* ever built. It will travel (or cap, rather)
at the rate of 50 miles an hour—it will be
noiseless and odourless. It is technically de-
scribed as a 9-h. p. Gardner-Serpette double
photon.

We shall be obliged, if any subscriber on
receiving his paper late or irregularly, will
write on the Wrapper of the paper the Time of
delivery, etc., and forward the Wrapper to the
Manager, Hongkong Telegraph Co., La. 250
Queen's Road, Central. The wrapper will
enable us to check the delivery coolies.

"LONDON JACK," the familiar dog collector of
the London and South-Western Railway Servants' Orphanage, has ended his charitable
mission. He is now in the hands of Mr. Row-
land Ward for preservation. Eventually he
is to be placed on the platform at Waterloo as a
"dumb collector" for this worthy object.

THE Band of the Madras Light Infantry will
play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening, from
8 to 9.30 p.m.—

PROGRAMME.

—Overture "Crown Diamonds" Aubrey
—Waltz "Sweet Brier" C. Lowthian
—Song "Flight of the Gull" Deacon
—Song "Dixie" Mr. W. von Saksen N. Sullivan
—Serenade "You sleep" Sullivan
—Waltz "French Cancan des Lebous" Strauss
—"God save the King."

LUCCHESI, the assassin of the Empress Eliza-
beth, is to be subjected to regulations of rather
more severe a character than he has been
undergoing up to the present. From Geneva,
where the criminal is carrying out his sentence
of lifelong imprisonment, it is reported that he
has lately been giving some trouble. He has
been repeatedly threatened to murder his warden.
The officials of the Geneva Court have given
orders for the prisoner to be replaced in his
subterranean cell, where he is deprived of day-
light and cut off from all human intercourse.
Bread and water are passed into the cell by
means of a revolving door.

As will be seen from our Share Report, Pun-
jams have experienced a sharp rise since the
reported discovery of tin on the Company's
concession. If that same tin pans out well
we predict big things for Punjams.

A COOLIE came to grief yesterday at Kowloon
while rolling logs into the water near the
Torpedo Depot. By some means or other he
fell over the sea wall with one of the logs and
was drowned. The body has since been
recovered.

A COUPLE of bluejackets had a little difference
outside the Hongkong Hotel last night, with
the result that one had to be removed to
hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound.
The scene of the argument were a very gory
appearance this morning.

A CURIOUS old custom was revived at Great
Oakley vestry recently, says a home paper,
when parish lands were let by pin in candle.
The local clergyman presided. A pin is in-
serted in a burning candle, and so long as it
remains in its tallow resting-place bids are
taken. The last bidder before the pin drops is
declared the tenant for the year.

It may be noticed that we are publishing a
gazette of interest to the shipping community
generally, giving the names of officers on leave,
promotions, transfers, etc. We imagine it will
be found useful by many shipping people here,
who can see at a glance where their friends are at
the time. We shall be much obliged, for
any information from our readers tending to
keep the column up to date.

WE are in receipt of the following express
from the manager of the Joint Telegraph
Companies—

COMMUNICATION WITH TAKU, TIENTSIN
AND PEKING.

Telegraphic communication between Chefoo and Taku is interrupted. A steamer leaves Chefoo for Taku this afternoon and another on Sunday.

IT is satisfactory to notice, says *Fairplay*, from
the official statements made in Parliament on
March 28th ult., regarding Far-Eastern affairs,
that His Majesty's Government adheres strictly
to the assurance it gave to the bondholders of
the Chinese Northern Railway that it regards
as binding the engagement entered into by the
Chinese Government not to mortgage or
alienate the railway to any foreign Power during
the currency of the loan. This, as it were,
nails the affair to the counter, and is a fresh
guarantee to the bondholders that Russia will
not be suffered to jeopardise their interests.

JACK Slavin was at Rangoon at the date of last
mail advices. The *Asian* says that he gave a
successful boxing entertainment at Bombay.
Slavin was billed there to meet Morgan, an
A.B. of the *Pomona*, but she sailed the day before,
and Stoker Murphy of the *Highflyer* took
his place. It was, says the paper's Bombay
correspondent, an unequal display, for though
the sailor stood up and took his gruel manfully,
the "pro" was too much for him and chased
him all round the ring every bout. The fight
ended in a knock-out. Jack Slavin is a middle
weight, a younger brother of the famous Frank
Slavin, and has a very fine record of his own.

AN International Engineering Congress will be
held in Glasgow during the first week of Sep-
tember and it promises to be a scientific and
economic success. The Board is manned by
the best known men of science and patrons of
industry in the United Kingdom, the President
being Mr. James Mansergh, the President of
the Institution of Civil Engineers. It is ex-
pected that the summer exhibition will draw a
number of Engineers from all parts of the
world to Glasgow, so that the occasion will be
opportune for holding an Engineering Con-
gress. It will be under the auspices of the
Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in
Scotland.

THE Canadians, says *Public Opinion* of the
15th ult., have determined to take up the chal-
lenge of the great American combination to
produce steel and iron goods at under-selling
prices. Great works are already being con-
structed near Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia, on
Lake Superior, and at Sault Saint Marie, the
supply of raw materials for manufacture being
in each instance, of the highest quality and
practically inexhaustible in quantity. Trans-
port facilities, too, are largely superior to those
at the disposal of the Carnegie Combine, while
the Dominion Government renders help by
offering a bounty for every ton of pig-iron and
steel produced during the next seven years.

The new industry promises to assume gigantic
proportions if furnished with adequate capital
which will be quickly subscribed, there is little
question.

LONDON having at last realised that the port is
very much behind other great shipping centres in
the kingdom and abroad, says the latest
L. & C. Express, to hand, strenuous efforts
will be made to remedy, if possible, the existing
state of things by offering inducements and
attractions to shipowners to make the Thames
the great shipping highway it formerly was.

The City Corporation is anxious to take its
share in this laudable pursuit, and has appointed
a special committee to consider the whole ques-
tion and to formulate some scheme for assisting
the Royal Commission to a conclusion on the
subject. The chairman of that committee is Sir
Marcus Samuel, who has large shipping in-
terests in the port. In a preliminary report
to the Court of Common Council, the special
committee recommend that a new body should
be created possessing a complete power for
river, port, navigation, shipping, and other ser-
vices, and that such body should be entirely
independent of the control of any other public
body. It is proposed that the new authority
should be armed with powers similar to those
possessed by the Mersey Dock and Harbour
Board for the levying of dues on shipping
and goods. As a sum of about two millions
will be required to dredge the river, the com-
mittee propose that the dock companies should
be purchased, and the railway communications
with the docks brought up to date.

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—"God save the King."

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The officials of the Geneva Court have given
orders for the prisoner to be replaced in his
subterranean cell, where he is deprived of day-
light and cut off from all human intercourse.
Bread and water are passed into the cell by
means of a revolving door.

His Majesty's ship *Bellona* arrived at Greenock
on 8th ult. from St. Kilda, whither she had
gone to take the census. The returns showed
a population of seventy-three, while on the
occasion of the last census the inhabitants
numbered seventy-six. The islanders only
heard of the death of Queen Victoria a month
after it occurred, from the crew of a sailing
vessel.

The Morning Leader says that elaborate pre-
caution, were taken at Malta during the Prince's
visit, as it was feared that there would be some
attempt by Anarchists on his life. There are
many Sicilians here of doubtful character, and,
besides, there is daily communication between
this island and Sicily. A number of Italian
carabinieri were brought over, and these declar-
ed that they recognised three Italians who were
mixed up indirectly with the murder of King
Humbert. The men indicated were expelled
at once, whilst others, who intended coming
over, were prevented from doing so at Sicilian
ports. The carabinieri, in plain clothes, to-
gether with a number of Maltese detectives,
followed the Prince wherever he went. Fortu-
nately nothing happened to mar the harmony
of the visit, during which the Maltese gave un-
doubted proofs of their loyalty and affection.

A HOME paper says—Raymond, the notorious
receiver, who organised the scheme for the
theft of the celebrated picture, ("The Duchess
of Gainsborough") was born in 1841 in a mining
village outside one of the big towns of America.
His father, a Russian Pole, and his mother, a
German, kept a store there. From boyhood he
showed indications of precocious dishonesty,
and as boy begat experience he organised
some big robberies abroad. In 1876, while
living in a flat rented at £600 a year near the
Royal Academy, Raymond conceived the idea
of stealing the Gainsborough picture. Two
American thieves were in London with designs
on the art treasures in the National Gallery and
British Museum. These places were too well
guarded, however, and Raymond suggested
that they should steal the picture belonging to
Messrs. Agnew. One of the men found a
place of concealment over a sign-board. He
hid there until darkness permitted him to get into
the building through a window. It was
but the work of a minute to cut the picture,
from the frame, roll it up, and lower it to his
accomplice in the street below. He then got
on to the window-sill and lowered himself by
means of a rope. The picture was taken to the
receiver, Raymond, who gave them £50, and subsequently another £150

KAMTOCHATKA AND SAGHALIEN FISHERY.

In order to encourage Russian native fisheries along the sea coast of Eastern Siberia, says the *Kokunin-Siibun* of the 28th ult., the Russian Government promulgated a statute in 1899 known as the temporary regulations of fisheries within the jurisdiction of the Governor-general of the Amur District. By the third article of the same statute foreigners are forbidden from being employed in the fisheries along the coast of the Kamtochatka and one other Division. But there is a proviso made to the article providing that the Governor-general of the Amur district may grant special privileges to foreigners to be so employed under special circumstances. Under this proviso many a Japanese found employment for years past. This year they were again making preparations for their enterprise of the season, when it was suddenly reported that the Governor-general of the Amur District would not give for the coming season the usual privileges hitherto allowed to these foreign fishermen. The damages thus incurred are roughly estimated to amount to 500,000 yen.

By the thirteenth article of the said statute preference is always to be given to applicants of Russian nationality for the annual lease of fisheries, whereas before then the previous lease holder had a preferential right in order to protect their vested interests—vested because of the improvement given by investment of capital. The regulation applies alike to Saghalien, Kamtochatka and other divisions of the District. But so far the Russian Government, considering the inequity and inconvenience resulting to the foreign fishers from the strict enforcement of the article, has suspended its operation from year to year, and we expect the same will be repeated again next September.

It is of course within the competence of the Russian Government to regulate the fisheries on the waters within its jurisdiction in whatever manner it pleases. But the fishing industry on these waters depends entirely upon the Japanese market for the export of its products, and our Government has a perfect right to give effect to the statute regulating the import duty of salt-fishes which was passed by the Imperial Diet two years ago as means of reprisal if it sees fit. The enforcement of this law will no doubt completely kill this growing fishing industry on these waters. By saying this, however we should not be understood as advising the authority to resort to this measure, but we simply want to call the attention of the St. Petersburg Government to these plain facts and hope that it will not be long before these grievances are given an effective remedy.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

EUROPEAN, AMERICAN, AND JAPANESE ASTRONOMERS IN SUMATRA.

The various astronomical parties who intend making observations of the coming total eclipse of the sun on May 18th are now busy at work in Sumatra on their preparations for the coming phenomenon. H.M.S. *Pisces* was recently despatched hence, says a Singapore paper, to assist the members of the British expedition to Padang. A correspondent aboard kindly sends the following notes on the preparations so far carried out.

Gadung Island, Sumatra, 16th April.—*** We arrived at Emma Haven, the seaport of Padang, on the 9th inst., after a delightful run round the south end of Sumatra. Emma Haven is distant about three miles from Padang, with which it is connected both by road and rail. The harbour is a beautiful miniature one, and splendidly laid out with berths for 4 ships alongside, and room for 3 others at buoys; coal is brought down to the wharf from collieries about 80 miles inland.

We found the U.S. ship *General Alava*, Captain Halsey, in the harbour; he having arrived with the American astronomers on the 4th from Manila. The Americans are by far the most numerous, the principal party being from the Naval Observatory, New York. It consists of eleven members under Professor Skinner and has different stations inland from Padang up in the hills at Fort de Koeck, Lombok and Sawah-Loento.

They are splendidly equipped, having been brought out by government transport all the way, and voted a sum of 10,000 dollars gold for expenses. They very courteously invited all the other astronomers to join them. Besides these there are three other parties from Boston and New York, bringing the American total up to seventeen all told.

The Dutch astronomical party have established themselves at Pinam, almost opposite us on the mainland.

The Japanese party arrived at Padang the day we left and I don't know where they are going to locate themselves. On that date the Russians had not yet arrived, though they were expected.

The morning after our arrival, Mr. F. W. Dyson, M.A., the Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Mr. J. J. Atkinson came on board and told us that they had decided to establish their camp on Gadung Island, which is about 30 miles south of Padang and 3 miles off the mainland; and so after embarking all their instruments and stores, etc., we left on 13th, arriving the same day, and have been putting up huts and clearing away jungle ever since.

The principal instruments with the party are a double photographic spectroscope for securing photographs of the spectrum of the "flash" of the corona, and a Thompson coronagraph for securing large scale photographs of the corona, in charge of Mr. Dyson; but I will send full details of these later when things are fixed up, and also what some of the other expeditions propose to attempt.

Another British expedition under Mr. H. F. Newall, M.A., Sec. R.A.S., of Cambridge University, accompanied by his wife, is stationed at Sawah-Loento, a place up country from Padang and near the coal mines. Their objects are 1, to secure photos of the bright line in the spectrum of sun's limb at the beginning and end of totality; and 2, to photograph the spectrum of the corona in two separate regions of the corona.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NATAL.

Sir Henry McCallum, who is about to enter upon his duties as Governor of Natal, is not new to Africa. He has represented the British Government in many capacities, and in many places. He had a brilliant career at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, and gained very high honours. As a Royal Engineer, he has accomplished very admirable work, and his construction of fortifications at Singapore brought him considerable kudos. While on active service in the Straits Settlements, in the seventies, he was several times mentioned in dispatches, and received the Perak medal and clasp. He travelled about a great deal, filling post after post with infinite credit at Hong Kong, Singapore, and elsewhere. In 1891, he was special Commissioner chosen to suppress the outburst in Penang, and so well discharged his difficult task that he received the thanks of the Government. But perhaps it was in Africa that his most notable service was rendered. He

was Governor of Lagos during the critical times of 1897-98, when a serious collision with the French in West Africa appeared almost inevitable. The position was one of the utmost gravity for a responsible British officer. . . . Wherever he goes, Sir Henry demonstrates that he is the right place. In his new position at Newfoundland he enthusiastically took in hand a long-considered scheme for recruiting men from the seasonal fisher folk of Britain's oldest colony for the Naval Reserve. Practical as he always is, he at once gave effect to the scheme, and, as the result of his arrangements, fifty enthusiastic Newfoundlanders were shipped off to undergo their naval training. It is estimated that, by repetitions of this draft, a most valuable reserve force will be created in Newfoundland. Sir Henry, who is a Yeoman of the Royal Navy, was born in 1852, and is immensely popular—"a man of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows." It has been said that the Natal people were not very pleased when his appointment was announced. It is to be hoped that the statement is not true. However, they are sure to like him when they know him better.—*The King*.

CAPTURE OF THE GREATEST COUNTERFEITER.

NEW YORK, April 11th. John Skog, whom Mr. Hazen, the chief of the United States Secret Service, declares to be the greatest counterfeiter in history, is now in the Bellevue Hospital with two bullets in his head.

For the past six months the New York business world has been agitated over the circulation of thousands of five-dollar counterfeit notes.

To-day the police discovered the plates from which these were made in Skog's house.

Skog came from Sweden in 1895, and immediately began making 20 dollar bills. He was arrested in Chicago, but escaped, and came to Brooklyn, where he devoted himself to the manufacture of foreign notes. He made the famous £20 Bank of Scotland counterfeits which have troubled business men for so long, and also to dollar Canadian notes, and flooded Sweden and Denmark with 100 kroner notes.

He had a quite unnecessary attack of nervousness yesterday in a Wall-st. broker's office, which aroused the suspicion of the police.

Feeling that he had attracted their notice Skog attempted suicide.

At this residence the police found plates of all the counterfeits which Skog had ever issued. He made his own ink and paper, and did his own printing. It is believed that he had only one confederate.—*Morning Leader* Cor.

NOVEL FRUITS FOR 1901.

This year is likely to be remarkable for the number of the fruit novelties that will appear on the dinner-table in England. Many new things are again being consigned to this country by way of experiment.

The inayberry, wineberry, and juniberry are three small fruits from Japan with agreeable flavours and plenty of juice.

The edible passion-flower fruit is another innovation. It is like a purple plum in shape and colour, and the top is sliced off with a knife, so that the contents may be scooped out and eaten with a spoon.

The mango is a tough, juicy, stringy, sticky, turtleneck plum from Madeira and South Africa, the demand for which has so far exceeded the supply. Another fruit from the same localities is the avocados pear, the taste for which is distinctly an acquired one. In flavour and appearance the inside of these articles resemble nothing so much as rancid butter, and they rapidly rot and go black.

The date plum, or persimmon, which will again be sent from some of the Southern States of North America, is a small orange-coloured fruit, sweet and astringent in flavour. It is supposed to be of the best flavour after it has been mellowed by frost. All the consignments yet received on the London market have met with a ready sale, and there are varieties known as the European lotus and the keg fig, the latter being a native of Japan.

WHAT THE "BOXER" TROUBLES HAVE COST AMERICAN TRADE.

The sufferings of Americans in China from the effects of the Boxer uprising have been given such wide publicity that they are hardly likely to be forgotten or deprecated; but probably few are aware of the extent to which the interests of merchants in this country have been damaged by the Chinese troubles. "The year 1900," remarks Consul John Fowler, of Chefoo, "began with the greatest increase in our trade ever known, and ended with the most serious losses." In order to give some idea of the way in which a few selected lines of imports fell off, Consul Fowler gives in (*Consular Reports*, March 19) the following table showing merchandise imported from America into the ports of Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang during the quarter ending September 30, 1900, and the same period of 1899—

Article. 1899. 1900. Decrease.
Drills pieces 371,172 20,589 350,183
Jeans do 22,755 3,540 19,215
Sheets do 80,490 61,799 27,691
Flours 156,973 19,275 137,698
Flour, cake, graham, graham, 403,333 30,600 372,733

"The above gives a good idea of what a mob in China can do in interfering with trade," comments Consul Fowler; "the greatest loss is, of course, in cotton piece-goods, and this cessation of imports must have been most keenly felt in the Southern States." The following table shows how the exports of American cotton were affected:—

Month. 1899. 1900. Increase. Decrease.
January \$ 85,515 \$ 80,217 \$ 5,301
February 104,775 70,466 34,304
March 98,755 112,152 14,397
April 564,879 305,567 259,312
May 166,229 166,229
June 508,252 514,188 4,936
July 728,121 590,595 139,779
August 593,380 105,520 494,860
September 669,613 775,354 105,742
October 775,354 775,354 0
Total \$ 84,416,649 \$ 85,053,742 \$ 3,656,906

In some localities trade was almost annihilated. "I know of ships loaded with Oregon lumber," says the consul, "that reached Taku and were unable to land their cargoes, thus entailing an enormous loss upon the American lumber trade. One American firm paid through this account over \$5,000 gold on demurrages alone on this account, besides losing the sale of the lumber destined for Tien-Tsin." The number of ships entering the port of Chefoo during the quarter ending last September was 382, as compared with 522 the preceding year, and there was a decrease of 121 ships during the same time at Newchwang. The total collection of dues for all China during this period was \$1,63,795 taels (\$7,28,000); as compared with 7,623,386 taels (\$10,672,000) the previous year. "Probably no country in the world," says Consul Fowler, "suffered as much as did the United States, for the scene of strife covered practically our field of trade."

The New York *Tribune*, commenting on the above figures, thinks that the most important lesson for American merchants is the suggestion of the permanent loss this country would suffer if the "open door" were closed.

against it as is now threatened." "If, as is proposed, the northern half of the Chinese empire should be placed under Russian control and administration," it declares, "a trade which now amounts to many million dollars a year, and which is rapidly increasing would practically be annihilated."—*Literary Digest*.

THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

"JENKS THE GENIUS."

Jenks the genius, on a vacation from his literary labours in Senator Quay's service, is up from St. Lucia and relaxing at the Hotel Bonnot, says the *Philadelphia North American* of 3rd April.

"It's surprising," he said last evening in the cafe, setting his emptied glass on the table and saying for more, "It's really surprising, my dear fellow, to see the sort of criticism to which the gallant General Funston is being subjected for having reported to the means he used for the capture of Aguinaldo. He forged letters, he employed traitors; he sent for food when he was starving to the man against whom he was plotting. But why not? What's war but murder? And if you're ready to kill a man, why should you scruple to lie to him and scheme against him? If you don't like Funston's way of doing things, your complaint lies not against him, but against war. It's idiotic to blame a soldier for being a soldier unless you're ready to abate the whole military class as a barbarous anachronism."

"When I was a young man," continued Mr. Jenks, "the soldier's career had great attractions for me. I don't mind saying that in my youth I was not an example of all the Christian virtues, and consequence my physique fell below the recruiting sergeant's mark. The fascination of the military service for many young men, I need not say, lies in the intoxicating fact that by putting on a uniform they become licensed to do deeds that would bring them to the gallows or the penitentiary if committed in civil life. What a glorious freedom the soldier has! Inscribed on his banner is the noble military principle 'To the deuce with the Ten Commandments!' And for sailing in and breaking them all he is not hanged or sent to jail or even condemned by public opinion, but is applauded as a hero by a peace-loving world."

"Being well on in years," pursued Mr. Quay's literary gentleman, "I confess that I would not care to serve my country in the army. One's morals improve with age—at least one's brain thinks more clearly about conduct. At twenty, shooting the enemies of my native land, in any quarrel, good or bad, would have been pastime for me. Now, I own, I could not kill anybody without feeling myself a murderer. The circumstance that my superior officer, and President McKinley, and Congress, and the Supreme Court, with the Constitution and the laws of the United States thrown in, approved of the act wouldn't relieve my conscience."

"It's wonderful what training and custom will do for a man. There's not a better set of fellows on earth than the officers of our army and navy—educated, intelligent, well-mannered, amiable and kind-hearted as a rule. I've cracked hundreds of bottles with them, and I know they have a keen sense of honour—such as it is. Not one of them would do you an ungentlemanly turn, and they'd shrink from being guilty of what they consider base deed, but all the same there isn't a lieutenant or general among them that doesn't consider it his highest duty to commit any crime in obedience to orders. Hell! trample truth and fair dealing and the laws of hospitality under foot, just as Funston did, and glory in doing it, and be envied by his fellows for the chance given him to distinguish himself. The Thugs illustrated the same perversion of mind and morals. They murdered to please God, I understand. And you see it among business men, too. Old gentlemen who are liberal givers in charity, and are thought by themselves and others to be sympathetic and benevolent, and who preside at meetings to improve the condition of the poor, are rack-renting tenement landlords, cheese-paring employers and as hard as flints in all their business relations. They say that competition forces them to do all this, and blantly deplore the system which compels them thus to protect their interests—but you don't find them refusing any of the fat fruits of the system, or being troubled in their well-fed consciences. They just do as others do and as others have done time out of mind. Like the soldier, they are content to follow custom, and if their minds ever do turn rebellious and begin to think, they crush the rebellion as a wicked revolt against venerable authority. Conscience, my dear boys, is no match for custom, which as my friend Peacock would say, is the boss moral dope."

"I trust," proceeded Mr. Jenks, toying with his fifth glass, and pushing his long, iron-gray hair back from his tall forehead, "that you won't suspect me of not admiring Funston. If we must have soldiers and war, he's entitled to his brigadier generalship and whatever else a glorious government can give him for his success in crime—or what would be considered crime by any sane person if it had not been committed as a soldierly duty."

"Nevertheless," added Senator Quay's philosopher, "there's one feature of Funston's adventure that we don't have to think about like criminals out of deference to military custom, and that's the ex-Filipino officers who helped to trap Aguinaldo. It's all right in war to make use of traitors, but it isn't necessary to respect them. The British, under war morals, were perfectly justified in buying up Benedict Arnold, yet even English pens refuse to write of him except with abhorrence and contempt. Now Arnold was no worse than the Filipino wretch who threw his arms around Aguinaldo and held him for Funston, nor were the other three who went with the deceiving expedition. They earned all the money and favour they will get, and it's policy to encourage others of their countrymen to render themselves infamous forever. But don't let us tamper with the moral sense of the public any more than we can help, while we march on our imperial progress as benevolent assimilators. And especially don't let us confuse the minds of the children. A traitor's a traitor, whether his treason helps us or hurts us. And there's no finer thing than a traitor, be he a white deserter to the Filipinos or a Filipino deserter to the whites."

"War, Sir," concluded Mr. Jenks, rising somewhat unsteadily but with dignity, "is a dirty thing, which breeds dirty things. The world will never be Christian, or decent, till we civilize ourselves out of it. Look what it's led Funston into—as fine and many a little chap as ever lived. And look what it's led this once liberty-loving and self-respecting nation into, when we find ourselves capable of chortling with exultant joy over the success of the glorious and low-down job that was put up on a digger like Aguinaldo is. You will now excuse me."

"The New York *Tribune*, commenting on the above figures, thinks that the most important lesson for American merchants is the suggestion of the permanent loss this country would suffer if the "open door" were closed."

CHINA AND THE BRITISH.

The events of the past year, and in particular the behaviour of our soldiery, have made the English the least disliked and the most trusted among Western nations. We have the sympathy, especially, of the Reformers; and there are more Reformers in the Yangtze region than in the rest of the eighteen provinces. It may be that one like Chang Ching, whose motto is "China for the Chinese," loves us best in the capacity of possible opponents of Russia. But he has the wisdom to know that foreigners cannot be expelled, and that they know much which China would do well to learn. It was at his suggestion that the Emperor decreed, in July 1898, that candidates should be examined in short practical essays, instead of in subjects from the Confucian analects. That decree was one of the first to be rescinded after the *coup d'état*, and it is a remarkable evidence of strength that Chang himself weathered the revolutionary storm. It was against the Yangtze Viceroyalties that the anti-foreign movement broke nine months ago; and it is the Yangtze Viceroy again, including this time the Governor-General of Szechuan, who have protested with so much energy and effect against the Agreement that would have constituted Manchuria a fief of Russia.

We have heard of Egyptising the Yangtze, but the phrase is liable to convey an exaggerated impression. Very few who know China would be willing to undertake, in respect of the great area and great population of the Yangtze region, the responsibilities which we have taken upon ourselves in the valley of the Nile. The suggestion is that we should begin moderately by inaugurating more direct relations with the Provincial Authorities, and supplying them with the advice and help which British Indian officials have rendered the King of Siam. The provincial administration is less corrupt than the Imperial for reasons in which Peking placemen and the Palace entourage loom large. But it none the less needs drastic reform if China is to accommodate herself to the requirements of Foreign intercourse and modern finance; and all experience leads us to hope that reform can be effected more readily piecemeal with the assent of the Provincial officials than by awaiting wholesale dictation from Peking.—*Saturday Review*.

Mr. Dixon, chief officer of the s.s. *Hankow*, has taken command of the s.s. *Sainan*, on the Canton *Wuchow* run.

Captain Lossius, of the s.s. *Nanning*, takes command of the *Fatshan*, on the Hongkong-Canton run.

Captain Dick, of the s.s. *Fatshan*, goes home.

May 11th.

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Captain Lossius, of the s.s. *Nanning*, takes command of the *Fatshan*, on the Hongkong-Canton run.

Captain Dick, of the s.s. *Fatshan*, goes home.

May 12th.

Mr. Dixon, chief

Mails.

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N. Trent.	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 21st May, at Noon.
MUKE MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Daylight.
M. Yagi.	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
WAKASA MARU	HAMA	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
J. B. MacMillan	BOHOLAY, via SINGAPORE	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
ROSETTA MARU	COLOMBO	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
N. Tae	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY	FRIDAY, 24th May, at 4 P.M.
HOSHIMA MARU	ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	THURSDAY
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A. S. MIHARA,

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HONGKONG, MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolul)

Thursday, 16th May, at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolul)

Tuesday, 11th June, at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolul)

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TACOMA

May 17

A. Dixon

May 28

J. Panton

June 7

W. Watt

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W. Frakes

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"PERU" TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.

"COPTIC" THURSDAY, 27th June, at Noon.

"CITY OF PEKING" SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.

"GAELIC" TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.

I THE P. M. Company's Steamship "CHINA," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

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FIVE'S ENGAGEMENT.

THE STORY OF AN INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE.

[BY ARCHIE ARMSTRONG IN THE *Pall Mall Gazette*.]

"D—N!" said the President of the C.U.B.C. Four members of the crew spoke at greater length but to the same effect, and after the rest of the crew except Five had grunted assent, the President looked dismally at the want of originality of suggestion exhibited, and remarked that it was all very well but something must be done.

Five was not present. He had gone up to his bedroom, and his conduct was under discussion. Five had mixed well in the "trials," had improved in practice after Christmas, and been really uncommonly good during the early part of training; on London water he had gone to pieces as rapidly as he had come on his rowing had lost his time was excusable, and the hard work, which had compensated in early days for an admitted roughness of form, was conspicuously absent. Matters had come to a crisis during that day's practice, and it was no joke for the President to be told, as he had been, by the coach that unless he could find another Five at once, he might regard the 'co's boat as rather given away. The men in the middle of the boat had all seemed so safe that there was no one in training who could replace Five in anything like a satisfactory manner; indeed, there was no one who could be named, trained or not, who was fit to occupy his thwart.

"I suppose you know why he is so rotten," said Seven, in a thick tentative voice. "He was a nervous young man, very big and strong but new to the boat, and from an obscure college of no social standing."

"Know?" exclaimed the President. "Of course I don't, if I only knew I might do something." He had considerable confidence in his own powers, as befitting a man who had rowed in two inter-University races already.

"But I know," growled Seven; he seemed surprised and abashed to find himself endowed with more knowledge than his fellows, but as every one was silent he had to go on.

"He's in love, you see," he began, not quite sure whether he should have mentioned such a distracting topic to a crew in training.

"We know that," said Cox. "He's engaged to be married; fancy a chap of his age going to marry!" Cox had recently taken his B.A. degree and was to steer for the last time; he was more than twenty-three, and sometimes looked quite wrinkled round the eyes at break-time, while Five was known to be barely twenty-one.

"But he ain't," said Seven quite roughly—he came, you observe, from a college of no social standing; "the girl has charmed him; written to say she'd like him as a brother. But I fancy she wouldn't take him on as a brother for long; she likes presents and so on, and Five's beastly hard up. He had to take his watch to his uncle last time he stood her and her mother supper after a theatre; she's not particular where she goes, Carlton, Savoy, anywhere, but she likes to be well done; and the watch was a sort of keepsake from his ancestors."

"So he took it to his uncle," put in the President. "He means he pawned it," said Cox, thoughtfully "he rarely spoke to people like Five and Seven, except to call attention to the time on the bow side, but he had listened attentively. "The beggar ought to row all the better for being out of a mess," he added, after a pause. "I suppose he thinks he's not a broken heart and all that kind of thing; that's the way with a calf."

Cox was believed to have had a very desperate love affair with the daughter of the tutor, under whose care he had sought to bridge the gulf that is fixed between a studiously neglected education at Eton and matriculation at Trinity. His companions did not allude to it, they returned to him for advice as to one whom experience had rendered wise, and whose cynicism averted them. He had learnt, or at all events believed, that his first love had been blighted owing to a bribe offered by a relative to the tutor's daughter, and while he professed to be contented to remain bachelor, he had views on the mercenary nature of the feminine heart which he used to express in scandalous language at bump suppers.

The President repeated that "something must be done," and looked to Cox as if hoping that he would suggest the form that "something" should take.

"Can't somebody make the girl take Five on again?" suggested Seven, who was getting quite brilliant on the strength of his information had aroused.

"You could get away and go and see her," said the President, turning to Cox. "A waterman's boy can steer us to-morrow."

"My dear sir!" said Cox in a tone of exasperation; but the President was a familiar friend of vast personal strength; he lifted Cox in his arms and took him to another part of the room, where they talked earnestly. At the end of their conversation Cox was heard to say that he did not like the job, but he would have a few words with Five to see how the hand lay; to which the President answered that as long as Cambridge won the race, it could not possibly matter who was in his boat, and who believed in his mission.

Ten minutes later Cox returned to the room, and, addressing his remark to the assembled crew, said sternly: "I'm going to town to-morrow; of course no one will let Five know that my going has anything to do with him. I'll make it all right if I can. I wouldn't do as much for any other man." He walked out of the room with an air of determination that made his look two stone heavier than Seven.

Bow, who had gone upstairs, as the lightest-footed member of the crew, and had only returned just before Cox was then questioned as to what had taken place in Five's room.

"I could not bear it all," he said, "but Cox tried to talk to him about love being all rot, and how he would soon get over it; and Five got rusty, and said Cox knew no more about love than the Senior Proctor, and did not like it because when he tried to kiss that girl of his he always had to stand on a chair, and of course that tired him. Cox was very wroth; he banged out of the room so sharp that he nearly came on top of me."

So, apparently, Cox was exercising Christian forgiveness when, he said that he would try to make things smooth for Five in his love affair.

The next day Cox went to London, drank half a bottle of champagne at his club for luncheon, cut an obituary notice with his penknife from a back number of the *Times*, and put it in his cigarette case. Then he had a hansom, and drove to an address in Kensington, written out in the silkworm handwriting of Seven of the Cambridge eight.

"Is Miss Angelina Delaney anyone?" he asked. The parlormaid said that Mrs. Delaney was out, but that Miss Delaney was at home, and he smiled as a Roman general must have smiled when the augur informed him that the omens were favourable.

When Cox of the Cambridge Eight found himself confronted in a diminutive drawing-room by a young lady's head and shoulders taller than himself, with a small waist, large dark eyes, and hair of a curious red-brown tinge, he eyed her with admiration as a connoisseur in such matters, and decided to go

straight to the point. It would be impossible to repeat all that he said. He was a member of the Cambridge A.D.C., and his familiarity with the wiles of popular English dramatists supplied him with muster, while his manner was that in which he would have played lovers; part had not the club stage-manager consistently declined to assign them to him in either sex.

At the end of a quarter of an hour he had made perception though hardly sufficient progress. Miss Delaney reiterated her high regard for Mr. Smith (that was Five's name), as she coldly called him, but refused to admit any return of her former affection, however highly his praises might be sung. Cox rose and paced the drawing-room, producing his cigarette case as he did so. Probably she thought he was going to soothe himself with tobacco, after the vivid pictures had drawn of Five's suicidal condition, caused by her fickleness. She held out a match-box. He waved it away. He was playing trumps, rather than the air of a man who is not quite sure whether his particular card is the thirteenth of his suit or not.

"It seems a pity, too," he said in a tone of resignation, "just as his uncle's dead, and it's all right about money."

"I did not know what he had an uncle, but of course money makes no difference," said Miss Delaney.

"Of course not," said Cox, producing a newspaper cutting from his cigarette case.

"You did not notice this in the paper; that's his uncle, who, as you see, was a bachelor."

Now, the newspaper cutting produced referred beyond question to the death of Mr. Jonathan Smith, who, after being three times mayor of a Midland town, had died with the reputation of being one of its wealthiest citizens, and beyond the fact of his never having married, the obituary notice gave no further information about him. What it did say, however, was clearly to the point.

"Why did he never mention him?" asked Miss Delaney, sitting up in the low easy-chair she occupied.

"He was too proud, I fancy," said Cox. "Of course the Smiths are a very old family, and his—and I suppose he wanted to be loved for himself, not for his prospects."

"But he is loved for himself," she exclaimed. "I told you I love him very much." She had not said anything of the kind before, but she was read the newspaper slip for the second time as she added, "Of course, while he had no money I should have only been a burden to him."

Cox caught his own eye in a mirror that tilted down towards him above the mantelpiece, and having caught, winked at it, and it returned the wink.

"Of course I have been rather hard on him," she said in a gent's tone.

"And, of course, to come into—seven thousand and not have you to—give it all to—makes it so much the worse for him," continued Cox, still studying his reflection with apparent satisfaction. It will be noted that the obituary notice of Mr. Jonathan Smith had named no figure in referring to his fortune.

"Suppose I change my mind," and tell him we will be engaged again?" she said, after another pause.

"You have changed your mind," he exclaimed with conviction.

"Suppose I think it over and write next week?" she suggested.

"Suppose you telegraph this afternoon," said Cox. "The state of the tide necessitated the course being rowed late that day."

She looked a little surprised and vexed at his impatience, but, as he laid a form before her and handed her a pencil, succumbed to the masculine will contained in a seven-stone-six frame.

"You can write to-night," he said as a last instruction, "and say nice things, you know; but perhaps you had better not mention my coming, or his uncle's money. Five—Mr. Smith, I mean—is so proud, you know."

"Poor fellow!" she said, handing him the telegram.

UNFAMILIAR INTOXICANTS.

impeccable Lyle "pere" to engineer the match to this stage against considerable difficulties for gout had lessened the knight's keenness for it, whilst, on the lady's side there existed a counter-attraction in the shape of certain Captain Page, whom she had met at a country house. Miss Julia was visiting there again when Sir Murrough's "mud-cure" preparations were in progress and, having heard of them, she recounted their details to this other suitor. But, as Bryon says, "Man, being reasonable, must get drunk." The word reasonable should be reasoning for without a more or less highly-developed power of reasoning, neither man nor any other animal can get drunk; for the simple reason that intoxicants do not grow, but have to be made. The alcoholic liquors with which we are familiar are not very many. In fact, the lower classes as a rule only indulge in beer, gin, rum, brandy, and whisky. Of port and other wines they know little more than the names, if they know those. But there are many intoxicants made which are hardly ever seen outside the localities where they are manufactured. For example, there is the grand old drink of the Vikings—mead. It is made from honey, fermented, and, though it does not taste as it were of any particular strength, it is stronger than the oldest ale and the unsavoury imbibers will find himself quite suddenly laid out after a couple of ordinary glasses.

This liquor is made plentifully in Huntingdonshire and in some parts of Wales, as well as in other countries. But the Londoner knows it not, "he even believes that it is a drink like sack, which nobody now knows how to make. Yet, barring its intoxicating effects to those not used to it, it is one of the most wholesome and palatable alcoholic beverages in existence. Another drink not much known in England, but common in the United States, which conceals the most intoxicating qualities beneath a mild taste, name, and appearance, is what in the States is known as hard cider. One gets it, though rarely, in Somersetshire. A glass of it will upset a strong man who is not used to it. In some parts of the country a most fiery and potent spirit is made from plums. It is manufactured and sold surreptitiously, and can be made either from ordinary cultivated plums or from the wild greengage, which in Huntingdonshire is called a "crack." This spirit is water-white, and the taste for it is an acquired one, for to the uninitiated it resembles methylated spirit. There are many varieties of beer made in England, which are only locally known and appreciated. Heather beer is one of these. It is getting uncommon now, as the older people who know the recipe are gradually dying out, and the younger generation are content with the ordinary beer at the village-inn, arsenicated or otherwise. Many of the old English drinks survive in out-of-the-way villages. They are unattractive to the ordinary traveller, one reason for this being that unless he is a pedestrian tourist, he will never probably strike the places where these old brews are made, and even if he should, they are not sold at inns, though they may be made there for private consumption only. The chief manufacturers are old house-keepers to small farmers and cottagers, so that it is only by living in a village and knowing the inhabitants that one may get to know of these drinks. "Korow," an old liquor, practically obsolete, these three hundred years, is still made in certain villages of Derbyshire. It is a species of exceedingly smooth and flavoured with spices. Another old English beer is "brak," which is made from ale, pepper, and honey. This is a drink which was exceedingly popular in the fourteenth century. It can be got in certain parts of Hampshire and Dorsetshire. "Alberty" is still another which may yet be found, though seldom. Its necessary ingredients are old beer, spices, sugar, and bread. But old beer is now a rarity.—*Sport & Gossip.*

III.

Sir Murrough's mud-cure gave promise of much success. A man giving the name of Hubert Koch had answered the knight's advertisement from Bad Rippold, a celebrated German Spa, and the impetuous Irishman struck by the recommendations of the applicant, had engaged him to supervise his private "cure."

"It is the foibles' invitation," remarked Sir Murrough to this attendant, some days after the commencement of the curative process; "the blessed Patrick must have left good in the very bog of the old country, when a weenie up 'im takes the pains out of a man this way."

The patient, attired in a white wrapper, was buried to the waist in a cavity formed by the floor of the glass house of which he had spoken to Lyle; the hole being filled with the composition so recommended by the speaker's grandmother, the materials for which had been specially imported from the wilds of Western Ireland. Heat was applied to the mixture by means of a system of pipes, under control of the attendant, bearing coffee and cigars.

"Phew is the use," the knight went on, "as going to the Continent isn't this now as good as the best at the Bads in your own country, Koch?"

"Exactly, Sir Murrough," responded the physician, though appealed to, speaking with a slight German accent, "the abominations are after the foible models most approved—for the peat or mud—the German shrugged his shoulders—'I do not any responsibility take!'

Sir Murrough glared at him, stung by his disengagement by implication of the Irish soil in which he was temporarily planted. "Dye tell me, ye spalpene," he exclaimed "that the bit of Kerry bog I'm in this minute isn't better than any dirty foreign mud?"

"The baths of Reichenthal, or Boll Bad, or Wiesbad," reported the other, "will cure much more than gout or rheumatic affections which perhaps he can't get rid of Ireland," he said, "as the best at the Bads in your own country, Koch."

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up, and I thought I could work it this way, I hope, seeing you are cured, you will forgive me?"

The glances of the two men met.

"Ye'r a broth o' a bhow," enunciated the knight deliberately, after a silence, during which Page felt his fate to be hanging in the balance, "and 'tis my belief you have cured me—wid the help of the good peat I had from Kerr. Anyways, I've been thinking twill fit the age av me better to be giving the lady away, than to be marrying her—and so I will."

And so he did—Lyle senior being absent on the Continent. *A. J. H.*

THE DOMESTIC PICNIC.

[By E. S.]

There can surely be no left in these days to advocate the charms of the picnic. It might even be difficult to find any one to be funny about it. The craze of the thirties for eating one's meals in the wrong place has dwindled down to a mere occasional attempt at tea in the garden, and we are even beginning to discover that the right way to produce the effect of tea in the garden is to drink it indoors with the windows open. Under these conditions the tea and the garden are kept in their proper places, and we get the relative value of both. But the whole charm of tea in the garden is lost if we take the tea-into the garden, for, instead of interesting little garden peeps from an open window, suggestive of all sorts of pictures beyond, we only get "the" garden. And, as every one knows, nothing is less like a real garden than the garden we are actually sitting in.

But there is another kind of picnic that has always appealed strongly to me, and that is the domestic picnic. The first charm of the domestic picnic is that it is scarcely, even pre-meditated; and this, indeed, is the secret of its superiority over the ordinary picnic, which depends on invitations and hamper and enthusiasm. It is never possible to say when we may find ourselves in the midst of a domestic picnic; the merest trifles, such as the sweep, or somebody's day out, or spring-cleaning, is enough to produce one, if the other conditions are favourable. The other conditions in silhouettes usually depend upon the sex of its inhabitants; for I have often noticed, that when a man is about the domestic picnic does not flourish. Man seems constitutionally incapable of appreciating the humorous side of food. Women, on the contrary, have a natural disregard for the seriousness of meals that is exceedingly favourable to the success of the domestic picnic. I am sure if I had not been a woman I should have felt much more appalled than I did at the prospect of furnished apartments. As it was, they seemed in my imagination to offer unlimited possibilities for any amount of domestic picnics.

The patient, attired in a white wrapper, was buried to the waist in a cavity formed by the floor of the glass house of which he had spoken to Lyle; the hole being filled with the composition so recommended by the speaker's grandmother, the materials for which had been specially imported from the wilds of Western Ireland. Heat was applied to the mixture by means of a system of pipes, under control of the attendant, bearing coffee and cigars.

"Phew is the use," the knight went on, "as going to the Continent isn't this now as good as the best at the Bads in your own country, Koch?"

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[34]

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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901.

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The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS. (May 11th).

Companies.	Paid up Capital	Latest Quotation
Banks.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$125	300 % premium
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited. (Preference)	5	Nominal
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited. (Ordinary)	4	4
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited. (Deferred)	1	55 buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd.	8	52 buyers
Do. Founders	1	55 sellers
Marina Insurance	50	325 buyers
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	25	58 buyers
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	25	180 buyers
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	60	125
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	50	175 buyers
Straits Ins. Co., Ltd.	20	51
Fire Insurance.		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	50	360 sellers
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20	87
Shipping.		
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited	15	35 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	10	38 sellers
China & Manilla S.S. Co., Ltd.	40	57 sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	50	54 sellers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. (Pref.)	10	12 buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. (O'Farrell)	5	12 buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. (O'Farrell)	5	7 buyers
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	20	24 buyers
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	5	3 sellers
Refineries.		
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	100	35
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	100	38 sellers
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	8	8 sellers
Punjom Mining Preference Shares	1	1.40
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	250	300 sellers
Queen Mines, Ltd.	25 cts	6 cent. sellers
Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.	5	55 sellers
Raub Alum. Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	100	83
Olivers Freshfield Mines, Ltd. A.	5	24
Olivers Freshfield Mines, Ltd. B.	5	14 buyers
Boke, Wharves and Godowns.	10	12 buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50	315 buyers
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	50	102 buyers
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Ltd.	37	63
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	60	224 buyers
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.	10	9.20 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	100	198
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	30	30
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	30	30 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	50	30 sales
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.	50	80 sellers
Humphreys's Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	10	14 buyers
Cotton Mills.	100	75 buyers
Hongkong Cuttura Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	100	75 buyers
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	100	75 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	100	325
Yatlong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	100	120 buyers
Alhambra, Limited	200	200 p. buyers
La Cimbal, Ltd.	200	200 p. buyers
Hensiana, Limited	200	200 p. sellers
La Favorita	200	200 p. sellers
Miscellaneous.	10	5
Garden Island Cement Co., Ltd.	10	200 buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	15	22 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	10	17 sellers
Watkins, Limited	10	10 sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	10	12 buyers
Hongkong & China Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10	135 buyers
Hongkong Ropeway Co., Ltd.	50	171
Robinson, Mr. J. D.	10	135 buyers
Parfitt, Mr. W. E.	10	135 buyers
Long, Mr. & Mrs. D. M.	10	135 buyers
Macdonald, Mr. D.	10	135 buyers
Macfadyen, Dr. J.	10	135 buyers
Mattock, Mr. S. C.	10	135 buyers
McLellan, Mrs. and infant	10	135 buyers
Milner, Mr. J. C.	10	135 buyers
Mills, Col. S. C.	10	135 buyers
Mudge, Mr. Geo.	10	135 buyers
Burdette, Mr. & Mrs. F.	10	135 buyers
Bass, Miss	10	135 buyers
Beecham, Mr. C.	10	135 buyers
Bell, Mr. and Mrs. O.	10	135 buyers
Lewis, Mr. J. M.	10	135 buyers
Littledale, R. E., Major	10	135 buyers
Long, Mr. & Mrs. D. M.	10	135 buyers
Macdonald, Mr. D.	10	135 buyers
Macfadyen, Dr. J.	10	135 buyers
Mattock, Mr. S. C.	10	135 buyers
McLellan, Mrs. and infant	10	135 buyers
Parfitt, Mr. W. E.	10	135 buyers
Patterson, Mr. G. W.	10	135 buyers
Pope, Mr.	10	135 buyers
Reich, Mr. A. H.	10	135 buyers
Ridgway, Mr. B. H. A.	10	135 buyers
Robertson, Mr.	10	135 buyers
Robinson, Mr. J. D.	10	135 buyers
Stitt, Mr. W.	10	135 buyers
Taylor, Mr. D. G.	10	135 buyers
Dorrell, R. A., Major	10	135 buyers
Duff, Mr. W. S.	10	135 buyers
Emmott, Capt. P. S.	10	135 buyers
Derrick, Mr. E. H.	10	135 buyers
Dick, Mr. J.	10</td	